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DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 4-29 MAY 1992

Rapporteur: Mr. Luis ESPADA-PLATET (United States)

Addendum

CHAPTER V. COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

A. Africa

Malawi

1. The Resident Representative in Malawi presented the fifth country programme for Malawi, entailing indicative planning figure (IPF) resources of $62.1 million and estimated cost-sharing of $31.8 million. These funds would be oriented towards four programmes: (a) smallholder agricultural productivity; (b) small enterprise development; (c) social development; and (d) management for development, through an average of six components for each one.

2. In his presentation, the Resident Representative emphasized the distinctive characteristics of the programme, including a major collaborative effort between the Governments and donors in its preparation, its overall focus on poverty alleviation and human development, on the use of the programme approach in six local impact areas, and finally the emphasis on national execution.

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3. Twelve delegations contributed to the discussion. All welcomed the programme and considered it to be imaginatively conceived and logically consistent. It focused on UNDP priority areas of capacity-building, particulalrly poverty alleviation, grass-roots participation, institutional-building and the use of national execution.

4. Several delegations expressed concern, while recognizing the undoubted merits of the programme as presented, that the social, economic and political environment in the country would not enable it to obtain the results or the impact it deserves. One delegation cautioned that the country programme might be overambitious, and that it was essential to take into full consideration the recommendations of the Consultative Group meeting on Malawi, held at Paris on 11-12 May 1992.

5. Another delegation mentioned that it was not the purpose of the Standing Committee to be a "rubber stamp" for a programme, of which the potential success could be jeopardized by extraneous factors. The delegation therefore endorsed a proposal to approve the programme for a year's duration, and to review the matter at the Governing Council the following year, in the light of the general situation in Malawi.

6. Some other delegations, including that of Malawi, argued that, for technical reasons, it would be difficult for both the United Nations Development Programme and the Government to put in place the necessary institutional and capacity-building arrangements, staff deployment, training and logistics for such a short period as a year, and at the same time to obtain meaningful results that would provide an adequate basis for subsequent decision-making.

7. They also argued, as a matter of principle, that it was inappropriate to introduce a political dimension, on a selective basis, into the appraisal process of a country programme which all the delegations recognized as technically sound and well justified. It could be considered the equivalent of applying a precedent of political conditionality, and would thus run counter to the principle of the maintenance of neutrality by the United Nations Development Programme.

8. However, they did recognize that good governance and democracy were prerequisites for development and must be supported. They also reassured those present that the Malawi Government had heard the message that the

delegations concerned were trying to convey. They therefore favoured approval of the country programme for the full five-year period.

9. The Resident Representative believed that, by limiting approval to one year, the ultimate sufferers would be the very target groups which the United Nations Development Programme was proposing to help, thus slowing down and even disturbing the momentum of the massive work carried out in the preparation of a unique "bottom-up" appoach to alleviating poverty.

10. The Standing Committee decided to recommend that the Governing Council approve the fifth country programme for Malawi for the full five-year period, subject to:

(a) A policy review, after one year, of the enabling social and political environment, and its effect on the implementation of the country programme;

(b) A technical review (possible on the lines of a mid-term review) of the results of the country programme as soon as such a review would be meaningful.

Uganda

11. The Officer-in-Charge of the Regional Bureau for Africa introduced the fourth country programme for Uganda, which has a net indicative planning figure (IPF) of $77.3 million and expected assistance from UNDP-administered funds of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) ($16.7 million), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office ($8.7 million) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) ($6.8 million).

12. Four main areas of concentration are envisaged: (a) Policy and management capacity; (b) AIDS and human survival; (c) poverty alleviation and rural development; and (d) preserving the environment and managing natural resources.

13. Several delegations commended the programme for its use of the programme approach, its choice of relevant target areas, particularly with reference to the serious socio-economic implications of HIV/AIDS, and its emphasis on capacity-building, environment and women in development. One delegation noted that priorities were well defined and focused, that the number of projects had been reduced considerably, and that they were consistent with the country's Economic Recovery Programme.

14. The need for better coordination was discussed. One delegation, representing a major donor country, expressed regret that no real attempt had

been made to coordinate with its local representative during the country programming exercise. He also cited the apparent duplication between a UNDP-assisted customs computerization project and a World Bank-assisted tax and revenue project. The Officer-in-Charge explained that the areas of concern were different, and that there was no duplication. One delegation, however, noted that local representatives had been consulted and were not experiencing any problem with aid coordination although better coordination was always necessary to avoid wasting resources. Another delegation affirmed the need to assist in establishing donor coordination mechanisms for the HIV/AIDS programme.

15. Another issue raised by some donors was their desire for a common policy on the question of incentive payments for counterparts. One delegation felt that such payments should be ended, as they were neither in the interest of donors nor of Uganda, and the necessary revenue should be generated internally.

16. The Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the fourth country programme for Uganda.

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Addendum

CHAPTER V. COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

D. Europe

(continued)

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic

1. The Director of the Division for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (DEC) presented the fourth country programme for the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (DP/CP/CZE/4), for which the total resources programmed are the indicative planning figure (IPF) of $2.4 million, and estimated cost-sharing contributions of $10 million.

2. The above resources have been earmarked for six major thematic areas of concentration: (a) restructuring of the economy and support to the private sector; (b) management development, training and human resources development; (c) environmental management; (d) telecommunications development; (e) national statistics; and (f) umbrella activities.

3. Four delegations spoke in favour of this country programme. One delegation expressed satisfaction that the programme took into consideration

the main areas of focus for capacity-building specified in Governing Council decision 90/34 of 23 June 1990. The delegation also urged further coodination among bilateral donors.

4. In response, the Director, DEC, recognized that a shift of emphazis in programme priorities had taken place, and that the criteria to be applied for examining project proposals had also been refined. He mentioned that programme implementation had been slow, but that there had been an interruption for a few years in the recipient status of the country. Furthermore, the lack of a physical presence in the country had not helped project delivery in the past. He agreed to contact other donors and the Government to review what could be done to improve coordination, especially bearing in mind the need for national capacity-building in that area.

5. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the fourth country programme for the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

Hungary

6. The Director, DEC, presented the fifth country programme for Hungary (DP/CP/HUN/5). The programme entails a net IPF of $1.8 million, with additional reserves of $10.0 million to be mobilized at a later date. These resources will be oriented towards four main areas of concentration: (a) private sector development; (b) management development; (c) environmental management and information systems; and (d) human development monitoring.

7. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the fifth country programme for Hungary.

Poland

8. The Director, DEC, presented the fifth country programme for Poland, with a net IPF of $3.8 million and estimated cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions of $8 million.

9. These resources will be concentrated in the following four programme areas:

(a) Developing human resources and social services through: (i) social safety nets and social market economy; (ii) management education and training; and (iii) administrative capability development;

(b) Developing market-economy institutions through (i) ownership transformations; (ii) ownership responsibility; (iii) entrepreneurship; and (iv) public awareness;

(c) Developing ecological and environment infrastructure through: (i) environmental management and (ii) environmental education;

(d) Umbrella project for the provision of advisory services to facilitate Poland's economic reform.

10. One delegation spoke in support of the Poland country programme, commending it for its priorities and mechanisms, and for the close collaboration between UNDP and the Government in its formulation. He also expressed the need for increased coordination among bilateral donors.

11. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the fifth country programme for Poland.

Regional programme for Europe

12. The Director, DEC, introduced the third regional programme for Europe, with a net IPF of $4.2 million and estimated cost-sharing of $250,000. These resources would be concentrated in the areas of (a) private sector development; (b) environment and energy; and (c) transport and communications.

13. A corrigendum was submitted by the participating countries to replace the last sentence of paragraph 30, page 10, relating to the Turn-around Management Programme (TAM), to read as follows: "Further consultations with respect to the nature and financing of the project shall take place between the Administrator and the participating Governments prior to the launching of the project" (see DP/REV/3/Corr.1).

14. One delegation expressed concern that during the high-level debate some representatives had requested additional information on some of the projects in the regional programme to enable governments and UNDP to make the most effective response to the needs of the region. The delegation recommended that approval of the third regional programme be postponed and that the second country programme be extended for one year.

15. Another delegation referred to its request in the high-level debate for the inclusion of two projects relating to the Trans-European Motorway (TEM) and the Trans-European Railway (TER). The delegation added that the last two words of document DP/REV/3/Corr.1 should be replaced by the words "any project activities".

16. Another delegation mentioned that after further discussions between UNDP and the delegations concerned, satisfactory clarifications had been received on the preparation of the regional programmes. The delegation now supported the regional programme as proposed, provided that: (a) further consultations would take place on follow-up to the TAM proposal and (b) that the new programme would not prejudice fourth cycle projects for which funds had already been allocated and support provided by the participating countries.

17. In the light of the above, and of the clarifications received, the delegation felt that the fifth cycle programme reflected better the many changes in the region and appealed for the withdrawal of the proposal to postpone consideration of the regional programme, otherwise some important regional programme activities would not be able to start on time. Another delegation made a similar appeal.

18. Several delegations urged the maintenance of follow-up studies on the TER and TEM links, particularly the TER in its current approved form.

19. Another delegation considered that the regional programme would provide valuable complementary assistance to that envisaged in country programmes. However, it urged UNDP to provide greater information on project and programme finances, as well as on their results and impact. It also endorsed the idea that UNDP resources should be used as seed money for design and resource mobilization purposes, but felt that they should also be used for implementation.

20. Commenting on the above, the Director, DEC, concluded that there was considerable potential for regional cooperation in a rapidly changing environment. There was also potential for "South-East" cooperation, to complement North-South or South-South cooperation. He reassured delegations that the proposed third regional programme for Europe was the result of extensive consultations with the governments and organizations concerned. There would nevertheless always be scope for adjustment both of priorities and modalities in the course of formulating and implementing individual programmes and projects. He also stated that there would be many cross-linkages between projects, and that particular priority should be placed on using the regional programme to mobilize additional resources.

21. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the third regional programme for Europe.

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CHAPTER V. COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

C. Asia and the Pacific

Pacific Island Countries

1. The Assistant Administrator of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP) introduced seven country programmes, for the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nieu, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau and Tuvalu, which together represented indicative planning figures (IPFs) of $15.7 million, with a carry-over from the fourth cycle of $1 million. He explained that the programmes, although presented together, had been separately developed by the respective Governments and Resident Representatives in the Pacific islands in order to reflect individual country circumstances and priorities.

2. He highlighted the difficulties faced by these island countries in terms of small size and population, geographical isolation, limited natural resources, vulnerability to natural disasters, and heavy dependence on external assistance.

3. He stressed the particular challenge faced by UNDP to make the best use of small IPFs through strategic interventions, which would be closely coordinated with the inputs of other donors. He noted the strong convergence of priority needs in human development identified by the seven Governments for UNDP intervention, namely: (a) support to disadvantaged groups, (b) income generation, employment and private sector development, (c) public sector administration, and (d) environmental and sustainable development.

4. He also highlighted the role of UNDP in facilitating aid coordination, particularly through the round-table process, and the need to ensure close linkages with regional development projects.

5. Six delegations expressed support for the country programmes presented for their consideration. One of them conveyed his delegation's satisfaction that the programmes were being presented as a group whereas another expressed some concern. Both shared the Assistant Administrator's view that each country was different and that the individual characteristics and special needs of each one should be taken into consideration. The themes of the programmes were supported, and the stronger focus was appreciated by three delegations. One delegation, however, cautioned that UNDP's intent to be flexible should not lead to the loss of this concentration during programme implementation. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for attention to the two themes of private sector development and the environment, as well as on coordination. One delegation indicated it had detailed comments on the seven programmes and would provide them to UNDP for consideration during programme implementation.

6. With respect to aid coordination, UNDP's commitment to the round-table process was appreciated by three delegations. It was urged that collaborative mechanisms with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank should be strengthened. UNDP was requested to confirm as soon as possible the date of the next round-table meeting which should continue to be held in the region, and not in Geneva, and should provide help in the area of national strategic planning. One delegation considered that the round-table process had not been as successful as it might have been, and that greater emphasis should be placed on a priori critical economic and policy analysis to provide an appropriate framework for policy, programme and project formulation, rather than using round-table meetings essentially as pledging conferences. Another delegation noted how important the round-table process has been for Pacific island

countries, and proposed that all these countries should avail themselves of this facility, which has already led to improved policy dialogue and aid coordination for some Pacific countries.

7. The Administration in its response reiterated that each country is indeed treated individually in the light of its particular situation, hence the preparation of individual country programmes. The presentation in regional terms was for reasons of convenience, as well as to make for the retention of a regional perspective to facilitate linkages with the inter-country programme. The need to improve the focus and coordination of aid to Pacific island countries was acknowledged. The suggestions for further improvements in the round-table process were noted, and were already being addressed in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank in order to enhance the effectiveness of the process.

Cook Islands

8. The third country programme for the Cook Islands will have a net IPF of $987,000, $44,000 in cost-sharing and $145,000 from Special Programme Resources (SPR). These resources will be concentrated in three major areas, namely: (a) tourism development; (b) disadvantaged groups; and (c) management capacity-building.

9. At the outset of the discussion, the meeting was informed with regret that the Cook Islands had just experienced a devastating fire which had destroyed many of the Government's buildings and records at an estimated cost of NZ$7 million or the equivalent of 7 per cent of the gross national product (GNP). The delegation of a donor country noted that the cost of the damage represented the equivalent of half that donor's total Overseas Development Assistance to the country. Many delegations expressed their regrets about the fire and their hope that the Administrator would give consideration to the use of SPR resources if the Government of the Cook Islands so requested. It was noted by the Assistant Administrator that the serious fire would not alter the development themes in the country programme.

10. Four delegations supported the country programme. One delegation endorsed the special focus on tourism development, and increased attention to the development of the outer islands. The importance of aid coordination was stressed.

11. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the third country programme for the Cook Islands.

Kiribati

12. The third country programme for Kiribati will have a net IPF of $2.8 million and estimated cost-sharing of $40,000, as well as resources from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) of $0.5 million. These will be oriented towards the folllowing areas of concentration: (a) rural development; (b) industrial and private sector development and (c) development administration.

13. One delegation observed that projects proposed in fisheries and tourism development might face difficulties owing to constraints in the small, scattered islands, and anothr delegation added a word of caution about the prospects for identifying sufficient local employment opportunities for skilled people.

14. One delegation observed that the information provided in the UNDP development cooperation report for Kiribati was consistently unreliable, particularly with regard to his own country, where it was underestimated.

15. These deficiencies were regretted by the Administration, but the point was made that the data provided could only be as good as those provided by donors. He therefore urged them to ensure that full and up-to-date information was given so that it could be correctly reflected in the DCR.

16. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the third country programme for Kiribati.

Niue

17. The fourth country programme for Niue will have a net IPF of $735,000, and an estimated $100,000 from the SPR for disaster rehabilitation. IPF resources will be oriented towards three main areas of concentration: (a) promotion of private sector development, (b) health services and (c) management development.

18. One delegation questioned whether the country programme had been fully discussed and cleared with the Government. While the importance of private sector development was acknowledged, the question was raised whether the Government had agreed to the high proportion (50 per cent) of the IPF that was being earmarked for that purpose, for which the country represented by that delegation already provided considerable assistance to Niue in the area of credit.

19. In reply, it was confirmed that the country programme had been prepared in consultation with the Government, which had approved the proposed

earmarkings for private sector development. As indicated in the country programme (paras. 15 and 17), UNDP cooperation will complement the support provided to the business sector by the Niuean Government and the country of the delegation in question.

20. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the fourth country programme for Niue.

Samoa

21. The fifth country programme for Samoa will have a net IPF of $5.1 million, with estimated cost-sharing of $52,000 and $300,000 from the SPR for disaster reconstruction after the recent cyclones and a disaster preparedness and mitigation programme. The most recent round-table meeting, in 1991, had contributed to the identification of needs and UNDP's role.

22. The IPF and cost-sharing resources will be oriented towards the following areas of concentration: (a) revitalization of the primary sector and employment cration, (b) management improvements in the public sector, and (c) health and education sector support. It was noted that the first of these includes programme activities related to agriculture and rural development which have a bearing on the needs arising from both the prior major cyclone and cyclone December 1991, even though the latter occurred after the country programme had been conceived and formulated.

23. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the fifth country programme for Samoa.

Solomon Islands

24. The fifth country programme for the Solomon Islands will have a net IPF of $4.0 million, which has been earmarked for the following areas of concentration: (a) entrepreneurial training and development, (b) health improvement for disadvantaged groups, (c) forestry resource management and (d) strengthening of development management capacity.

25. One delegation said that the fifth country programme was a considerable improvement on the fourth, because it was more focused. Another delegation expressed concern as to whether the impact of the proposed assistance would be sustainable, especially in the forestry and water sectors, given the considerable difficulties experienced in the fourth cycle in assigning, training and retaining counterparts. Policy and coordination in the important forestry sector should be given special attention.

26. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the fifth country programme for the Solomon Islands.

Tokelau

27. The third country programme for Tokelau will have a net IPF of $1.3 million, together with $0.3 million from SPR for the reconstruction of seawalls to guard against cyclone damage. The IMP resources would be oriented towards one main area of concentration, namely the development of telecommunications, with projects outside this area relating to management capacity-building for public administration and water supplies.

28. One delegation supported these priorities, particularly for telecommunications, but also drew attention to the need for better sea links and particularly for an ongoing commitment to cover the recurring costs of the inter-atoll vessel currently covered by his country. Close aid coordination with UNDP should be continued.

29. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the third country programme for Tokelau.

Tuvalu

30. The third country programme for Tuvalu will have a net IPF of $1.8 million, which will be channelled towards three main areas of concentration: (a) education and vocational training, (b) outer island economic development, and (c) economic and financial management. The importance of the round-table process was cited as a key factor in determining the programme and facilitating aid coordination.

31. One delegation noted the dearth of good projects and the difficulties of identifying new ones that have a long-run potential for impact.

32. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the third country programme for Tuvalu.

Vanuatu

33. The Associate Administrator informed the Standing Committee of the Administrator's approval of the extension of the second country programme for Vanuatu for one year beginning 1 January 1992 (DP/CP/VAN/2/EXTENSION I).

34. The reason for the extension is the deferral of the formulation process for the third country programme while policy decisions are being taken by the new Government elected in late 1991, and strategies and plans are being finalized.

35. The extension will provide time for the formulation of the new country programme in 1992, and submission to the Governing Council at its fortieth session (June 1993). In the meantime, the focus of the extension phase of the programme will remain substantially unchanged, namely the implementation of programmes for human resources development, private sector development and employment creation.

36. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council take note of the extension of the second country programme for Vanuatu.

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CHAPTER V. COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

D. EUROPE

(continued)

Albania

1. The Director, DEC, informed the Standing Committee of the Administrator's approval of the extension of the fourth country programme for Albania for one year, beginning 1 January 1992 (DP/CP/ALB/4/EXTENSION I).

2. The purpose of the extension is to give the Government and the UNDP more time to assimilate the implications of the major political and economic reforms which are under way in Albania and to identify appropriate UNDP support. This will be included in the fifth country programme, to be submitted to the Governing Council at its special session in February 1993.

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3. For the period of the extension, the programme will continue to concentrate on the following areas: privatization, management development, and the development of small and medium industries.

4. Two delegations stated that they fully endorsed the proposed priorities.

5. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council take note of the extension of the fourth country programme for Albania.

Bulgaria

6. The Director, DEC, informed the Standing Committee of the Administrator's approval of the extension of the fourth country programme for Bulgaria for one year, beginning 1 January 1992 (DP/CP/BUL/4/EXTENSION I).

7. The purpose of the extension is to enable the Government and the United Nations Development Programme to assimilate the implications of the major political and economic reforms under way, and to identify appropriate support for this process from UNDP, which is in the process of appointing a Resident Representative in the country. This will be set out in the fifth country programme, to be submitted to the Governing Council at its special session in February 1993.

8. One delegation endorsed the proposed areas of concentration during the extension but indicated that it hoped more information would be exchanged within the country on activities supported by UNDP.

9. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council take note of the extension of the fourth country programme for Bulgaria.

Romania

10. The Director, DEC, informed the Standing Committee of the Administrator's approval of the extension of the fourth country programme for Romania, for one year, beginning 1 January 1992 (DP/CP/ROM/4/EXTENSION I).

11. The purpose of the extension is to provide more time to enable the Government and the United Nations Development Programme to identify appropriate UNDP support to Romania, in the context of the major political and economic reforms which are under way. This will be reflected in the fifth country programme, to be submitted to the Governing Council at its special session in February 1993.

12. In the meantime, the programme will continue to concentrate on the areas of: (a) the introduction of human factors into the process of economic reconstruction; (b) improvement in the domestic capacity of management skills; (c) strengthening of the privatization programme; and (d) support and promotion of environmental protection and improvement.

13. One delegation supported the areas of priority and stated that UNDP was doing excellent work in the country.

14. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council take note of the extension of the fourth country programme for Romania.

Malta

15. The Director, DEC, informed the Standing Committee of the Administrator's approval of the extension of the fourth country programme for Malta, for one year, beginning 1 January 1992 (DP/CP/MAT/4/EXTENSION I).

16. The purpose of the extension is to provide the Government and UNDP with more time to prepare the new country programme and to estimate the Government contributions needed to maintain the UNDP presence in Malta. This will be reflected in the fifth country programme, to be submitted to the Governing Council at its special session in February 1993.

17. The emphasis of the current country programme on management skills and improvement of the efficiency of the public sector will remain valid for the period of the extension.

18. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council take note of the extension of the fourth country programme for Malta.

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CHAPTER V. COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

F. Global and interregional programmes

Division for Global and Interregional Programmes (DGIP)

1. The Director, Division for Global and Interregional Programmes (DGIP), introduced the global and interregional programmes for the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996), eight individual global projects, and an analysis of the global and interregional programmes for the fifth cycle, on which a number of delegations made comments.

Global and Interregional Programmes for the Fifth Programming Cycle (1992-1996)

2. The document on Global and interregional programmes for the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996) (DP/INT/GLO/2) covered total programme resources of $217.0 million, comprising the interregional IPF ($67.0 million), the global IPF ($112.0 million), the fourth cycle carry-over ($3.0 million) and cost-sharing ($35.0 million).

3. These resources would be concentrated in the following areas: (a) social development and poverty eradication, (b) environment and natural resources, and (c) public sector management.

4. One delegation said that the document was a useful one, providing an excellent overview and justification of the programme as a whole.

5. The Standing Committee recommended that the Administrator approve the global and interregional programmes for the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996).

Children's Health Research Programme (GLO/92/002)

6. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the project: Children's Health Research Programme (GLO/92/002), which will involve a UNDP contribution of $16.1 million.

Human reproductive health (GLO/92/003)

7. The Standing Committee recommended that the Administrator approve the project: Human reproductive health (GLO/92/003), which will involve a UNDP contribution of $1.0 million. It will complement inputs from a number of co-sponsors, in particular the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Bank.

UNDP/WHO/World Bank Special Programme for Research and Training on Tropicl Diseases (GLO/92/004)

8. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the project: Special Programme for Research and Training on Tropical Diseases (GLO/92/004), which will involve a UNDP contribution of $15.0 million.

Ecologically sustainable cassava plant protection in South America and Africa: an environmentally sound approach (GLO/91/013)

9. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the project: Ecologically sustainable cassava plant protection in South America and Africa: an environmentally sound approach (GLO/91/013) which will involve a UNDP contribution of $10.1 million.

Reducing maize losses to insect pests by enhancing host plant resistance with bacillus thuringiensis toxin genes (GLO/91/014)

10. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the project: Reducing maize losses to insect pests by enhancing host plant resistance with bacillus thuringiensis toxin genes (GLO/91/014), which will involve a UNDP contribution of $6.2 million.

Genetic improvement of farmed tilapia (GLO/90/016)

11. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the project: Genetic improvement of farmed tilapia (GLO/90/016), which will involve a UNDP contribution of $4.8 million.

Biotechnology assisted breeding to reduce pesticide use in potato production (GLO/91/016)

12. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the project: Biotechnology assisted breeding to reduce pesticide use in potato production (GLO/91/016) which will involve a UNDP contribution of $4.7 million.

A global musa testing programme (GLO/91/020)

13. The Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council approve the project: A global musa testing programme (GLO/91/020), which will involve a UNDP contribution of $4.8 million.

Analysis of the report of the Administrator - Global and interregional programmes for the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996)

14. The Director, DGIP, introduced the report of the Administrator, which had been prepared in response to paragraph 4 of Governing Council decision 92/10 of 14 February 1992.

15. With respect to the global and interregional programmes, one delegation requested the Committee to recommend to the Governing Council that the proposals outlined in the analytical note on the global and interregional programmes for the fifth programming cycle (DP/INTGLO/2/Add.1) of 15 April 1992 be recognized as integral elements of the programming framework of the global and interregional programmes for the fifth programming cycle, 1992-1996.